





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856

**Resolved.** That we recommend to the Democratic citizens in the several election precincts in New Hanover County to organize themselves into Democratic Associations, for the promulgation of the principles of Democracy and the Constitution, and of efficient action in support and defence of such principles.

**Resolved.** That we respectfully recommend to the Democrats of New Hanover County, to hold a County Convention at long Creek Bridge, on the last Thursday in May next, at 2 o'clock, to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require; and that each election precinct be requested to send three delegates to said Convention, which delegates shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes cast by such precincts for the Democratic candidate at the congressional election in August.

We ask the attention of our Democratic brethren throughout the county of New Hanover to the above resolutions, adopted by the county meeting held at the Court House on the 11th instant. In regard to the first—that urging organization in each election precinct, we think there can be no diversity of opinion, because every body must be aware of the usefulness and necessity of organization for the success of any cause or the carrying out of any purpose, and certainly the object proposed to be effected by the organization of Democratic Associations are such as must meet the views, and accord with the wishes of every Democrat. The promulgation of the principles of Democracy and the Constitution, and efficient action in defence of such principles are precisely what every Democrat desires. We sincerely trust that a movement will be made towards the organization of such Associations in every precinct, not only in this county, but in every other county. Let it be made at once. Let it be made within the week if possible. What is the use of delaying things, the advantages of which all will admit?

The second—the holding of a County Convention should be fully considered and promptly seen to. There are always citizens in every county more or less opposed to conventions, and this county is no exception. But recent events—the advent of a new and insidious foe—the necessity of acting in concert, have, we think, infused a stronger desire for effective organization than has existed among the Democrats of New Hanover for many years, and the same remark will apply to the Democratic party generally. The resolution now under consideration was debated in a Committee on Business, composed of gentlemen from all the precincts in the county, and is the result of their joint deliberations; and, in a very large meeting, was unanimously adopted. We therefore trust that the Democrats in every precinct will seriously go to work at holding meetings to send delegates. The usual place of holding elections in any precinct would seem to be the place indicated as the most public one for holding the meeting for appointing the delegates to the County Convention. We ask of each Democrat in each precinct to ascertain the most suitable and convenient time for holding a meeting there, and forward it to us that we may give public notice of such meeting through the columns of our paper, or in any possible manner assist in the matter, for we have it deeply at heart that the Convention should be the accurate reflex of the sentiments and wishes of the Democrats of New Hanover county, and this can only be the case, by the people taking the matter in hand, consulting among themselves, taking the trouble to attend the primary meetings to send delegates, and seeing that the delegates so sent understand and are prepared to carry out their wishes. Let us be prepared to consult together—to act together and to pull together like brethren.

67—We notice that Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, in the Senate, has reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union, as soon as she shall have ninety-three thousand of population. Of course, the initiatory steps are to be taken by direction of the legal authorities of Kansas, and not the Reeder Free-Soilers.

The present population of Kansas is said to be some thirty-five to forty thousand, and an immense increase is confidently anticipated within the coming summer—which, for aught we know, will always be coming and never come. No doubt, a good many people will go, but not so many as people talk about. Mr. Clayton, in the Senate on the 17th, paid a high compliment to the Administration. He said he was no partisan of the President, but when our foreign relations were conducted with such signal ability, he was willing to give the Administration credit.

By the way, there was a slight sparring in the Senate on Friday last, in which Mr. Douglas handled Mr. Trumbull, his K. N. Abolitionist colleague from Illinois, without gloves, and gave Sumner, of Massachusetts, and others, also a raking. Trumbull, in violation of courtesy and good faith, in Judge Douglas's absence, attacked the Kansas report made by the latter gentleman from the Committee on Territories. It was understood that the discussion of this matter would not be entered upon until Monday. Trumbull, however, under cloak of speaking to a motion to print, made a three hours speech against the report and its author. Towards the close of his remarks Mr. Douglas came in. He replied to his colleague in pretty sharp terms, and in the course of his remarks spoke of Know-Nothings and Abolitionists as being the same, and that Mr. Trumbull had been elected by them. To this Mr. Crittenden took exception. He belonged to the party which Mr. Douglas classed as Abolitionists, and would not be so classed without repelling the aspersion. Mr. Douglas said he spoke of Know-Nothings in Illinois—there Know-Nothings and Abolitionism went together. Mr. Crittenden might speak for Kentucky. He could speak for Illinois.

An appeal was made to Mr. Douglas to defer his remarks until Monday. He said that pending the discussion of the Kansas Bill a similar appeal had been made, and his courtesy had been abused by those who had taken advantage of the delay to publish in the meantime a libel upon him in the form of an address. He referred to Mr. Sumner and others. He would not trust to them again.

Mr. Sumner bristled up somewhat, but Mr. Douglas re-affirmed his charge with added emphasis.

The House has been talking over the Kansas election case. There is a resolution to empower the Committee on Elections to send to Kansas for persons and papers. This resolution is urged by the Banksites, and opposed by all national men, because, composed as that committee is, the persons and papers sent for would be just such as would go farthest to make out a case for the Free-Soilers.

68—Mr. Samuel Caruthers and Mr. Mordecai Oliver, heretofore Whig members of Congress, from Missouri, have come out in addresses to their constituents, reproaching Know-Nothingism, and attaching themselves to the Democratic party.

69—The Know-Nothing Legislature of Maryland, at present in session at Annapolis, appointed a smelting Committee, a la General Hiss and Miss Patterson, to investigate the charges of illegal dealing, &c., &c., made against the nurseries in that State. That committee, composed of members of the order, reports that these charges are unsubstantiated by a single fact.

69—We find in the Herald of Wednesday a communication signed "Justice," backed up by another signed "Monk," copied from the "Cape Fear Advertiser," of some sixteen years gone by.

This communication, and the references made in it, appear to be drawn out by our remarks in answer to attacks upon the action of the County Court, in the matter of the election of Inspectors. In order to sustain the charge of proscription against the magistrates, "Justice" goes back to 1838 and 1840. We must confess that, in doing so, the author of that communication goes beyond our personal knowledge of local matters in this county, of which we were not then a resident, and even if we had been, it is hardly probable that we would have taken cognizance of such matters, as we then wanted several years of having arrived at that period when much interest is taken in such things. One thing we do know, and that is, that we have seen and talked with Whig Inspectors within the last seven years, yes, within less time than that, and that the election of such, within a recent period, is a matter of notoriety. No doubt the recent action of the County Court was predicated upon the belief of the magistrates that, in not electing Know-Nothings to office, they were simply excluding those whose obligations to their order or party required of them to exclude all others from office, and who had therefore no right to complain if the poisoned chalice were applied to their own lips.

We never sought any office, and never held any, and, therefore, have no sort of personal interest in such matters. But we are partisans in the fullest sense of the word. We go for a fair chance all round. If Democrats are to be turned out, or kept out, by Know-Nothings, where they have the power, they must expect that the same measure which they mete will be measured out to them again, and that Democrats, when their turn comes, will protect themselves. The town authorities take their course—so be it. We have no more to say. The County Court takes its course—very well. The Democrats simply take the gauntlet thrown down to them. Who could expect them, or anybody else, to act differently. The issue is made, everybody knows it, and there is no use in grumbling. Suppose the K. N. order were to elect their President, of course every Democrat would be turned out of office. Where they have carried any local election they have done so too. Well, that being the case, the Democrats pay them in their own coin; and, so far as we know, the Democrats say nothing—make no pledges to the contrary; so long, at least, as local matters are to be made test questions.

But the Know-Nothing party was to cover over all that had passed. It was to have nothing to do with former party divisions, and yet "Justice" goes back sixteen to eighteen years to revive the quarrels and fight the battles of the "dead" Whig party. Certainly this looks, to say the least, somewhat inconsistent—at any rate, at variance with the professions made by the order.

The fact about it is, that political parties will appoint their political friends to public office, and that any party that professes not to do so, must violate its professions, as was abundantly shown after the Presidential contest of 1848. The introduction of this into municipal matters, in this State, at least, dates with the rise of the new order, and if blame attaches to such introduction, the Order must bear it. As things stand now, it is a fixed fact, and Democrats take it as they find it, and, so far as we know, do not pretend to say that they won't send as good as they get. The Commissioners of town go simply with their Order or party, and are simply chargeable as their party is chargeable, and not as individuals.

The charge of proscription against that order or party, is based upon the fact that it goes beyond the limits of political action, to interfere with things for which men are either not responsible at all, or only responsible to their God. That a Democratic president should choose to entrust the carrying out of his administrative policy to those who believe in and desire the success of such policy, rather than to those who oppose it, is perfectly natural, and it is right; and the same principle in political matters pervades every department of public business, and is recognized as being within the legitimate bounds of political action, and is so acted upon by all parties. But the K. N. order goes beyond this. It says, "you may agree with us in a certain measure or measures of public policy; you may have done your duty as a man, and a citizen, but all that avails you nothing, you don't worship God to suit our notions, and we claim the right to step in between you and your conscience, and to say that unless you come into our rule in that respect, you shall, so far as our power extends, be incapacitated from aspiring to any public trust or office. Or, again, you were not born to suit us. It is true, you were very young when that important event in your history occurred, and although present upon the occasion, it is very questionable whether you have any recollection of the affair, or had any influence in determining where it should come off. It may have been your misfortune to have been born elsewhere, but we will impute it to you as a fault. "Upon these two points hang all the law and the prophets" of the Order.

That gentlemen may be perfectly honest and sincere in their prejudices, no candid man who has paid any attention to history or to the observance of mankind will for a moment deny; and therefore it would be wrong to deny the possession of such honesty and sincerity to the great body of those who have been drawn into the Know-Nothing order or organization. But while this is freely conceded, it by no means follows that the excitement of such prejudices is a fair or proper basis for the organization of a great party aspiring to control the destinies of a great Republic, or that it is in accordance with the genius of the American people, the spirit of their institutions, or the tone of their history, or that it can be productive of good results. Nor can it be believed that any order or party, so based, can long retain the confidence of a free, free-minded and liberal people. Yet such is unquestionably the basis of the Know-Nothing movement. It is, of course, to the general movement that our allusions are directed, and not to those who have been carried off by it.

69—Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table, "Outlines of Physical Geography," by George W. Fitch, illustrated by Six Maps and Numerous Engravings. New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 172 William Street, 1856. This is a very neatly printed and bound volume, and seems to us well calculated for use in Schools and Colleges.

Also "Mille Teresa Parodi Grand Concert Book," containing one hundred of the most celebrated Ballads, Songs, &c.; the Italian and English words are given of all Italian pieces. It contains the music of nine pieces.

Also the "Countess of Lascelles; or, Self Sacrifice," by G. W. M. Reynolds.

SEVERE WEATHER.—On Thursday night last we had a fall of sleet and snow, continuing from about 10 o'clock in the morning till after 10 at night. On Friday morning the ground was covered to the depth of about an inch. It would probably have been 3 or 4 inches deep but for its melting until after dark. At about 2 o'clock the snow flakes were larger than any we ever saw before. Friday was a beautiful day, and the untimely snow soon disappeared. [Fay. Observer.]

I will now compare the patronage given to North Carolina, with that given to Ireland.—Roman Catholic Ireland.—and here desire the attention of the Democracy of Wayne. Well, as before stated, North Carolina has one Consul, and twenty-one places in the Departments at Washington, whilst Ireland has six Consuls and fifty-six places in the Departments. What a contrast! What a commentary on the professions of love for the South, on Franklin Pierce, on his love of justice!

We slip the above from the last Fayetteville Argus. It forms a paragraph in "No. 6" of a series of communications, addressed "to the Democracy of North Carolina," by a correspondent of that paper, writing over the signature of "Richmond." This intelligent and veracious Know-Nothing correspondent totally forgets that North Carolina has a cabinet and two diplomatic appointments, for there is little doubt that it is to North Carolina that Mr. Feden owes his appointment, although he was not a resident of our State at the time.

This is a specimen of the correctness with which these flaming Know-Nothings statements are gotten up. The whole affair may be judged of by this small brick which we have picked from the Babel.

Roman Catholic Ireland has this, and the other thing. So says "Richmond"—Roman Catholic Ireland has not the first office—not one. No man holds office save as a citizen of the United States, and if "Richmond" is not aware of this, then he must be entitled to the appellation, literally, of a Know-Nothing.

It is usual with statisticians, of the class of "Richmond," to count as office-holders all the laborers, porters, &c., employed about the public offices or grounds, and, therefore, to infer that foreigners rule the United States because Mickey Free fields a spade in the public service, or receives an overwhelming compensation of a dollar or a dollar and a half a day.

Let any man, with his eyes and ears open, go through any of the public offices in Washington city, and he will be convinced that all the stuff talked about is nonsense. Some few natives of foreign countries may find, upon rigid examination, but the proportion will at once strike him as smaller than in any other business or line of life. Those that he does find, have been citizens of the country, some as long as forty, and on an average, over twenty years. So that the anxious enquirer will listen in vain for the "rich Irish brogue," or "sweet German accent." Some of them, as Mr. Marmon in the Post-Office Department, are long in the service, and have been retained, under all circumstances, and administrations, from their fidelity and, in some measure, their indispensability, on account of their thorough knowledge of a particular matter or branch of business, as is occasionally the case with gentlemen, native or foreign, totally irrespective of their place of birth.—Of the more recent appointments, it will be found that all have been made purely with reference to States or Districts, just the same as though they had been native citizens, and no doubt, they were recommended by their friends and fellow-citizens, precisely like any other citizens. "Given to Roman Catholic Ireland!" What has the President of the United States got to do with Roman Catholic or Protestant, or this man or that, save as they stand under the constitution which he has sworn to support, and as they are competent to discharge their duties.

We really had thought that the only legal, political character in which the naturalized citizen appeared, was that of United States citizenship—that it was by virtue of such citizenship alone that he could enjoy any political rights or privileges, or that he could hold any office. How, then, appointments could be given to Ireland, or Germany, or elsewhere, we know not, and do not believe that they have been. We do not think any body believes so either.

Accidents and losses of life seem to be the order of the day. No sooner have we got through publishing the details of a terrible disaster on the Portsmouth Road, than the papers bring us the news of the burning of a steam ferry boat on the Delaware River, at Philadelphia on Saturday night. The boat took fire in the middle of the river. She was run in and was nearing the wharf, but the tiller chains were disarranged—the head sheered off, and as the fire spread, the Engineer from getting to the engine to stop it, the boat with the few remaining passengers rushed into the stream. She was run on the floating Arch street. The river was full of boats opposite Arch street. The river was full of boats, and the fire spread rapidly. The boat took fire in the middle of the river. She was run in and was nearing the wharf, but the tiller chains were disarranged—the head sheered off, and as the fire spread, the Engineer from getting to the engine to stop it, the boat with the few remaining passengers rushed into the stream. She was run on the floating Arch street. The river was full of boats opposite Arch street. The river was full of boats, and the fire spread rapidly.

When will human life be sufficiently guarded and respected? Every now and then there is a waking up and a big talk, and in a short time the whole thing ceases, and we go on in the old way until some other terrible affair wakes up another convulsive and ineffectual movement. We do not know that the particular parties upon whose works or boats such accidents occur, are particularly blameable. We presume they are about as careful as most in their line; indeed we question if the "New Jersey" the burned steamer, was not about as well supplied with small boats and life preservers as any other of her class. None of them are so provided. If all reports are correct, the trestle work on the Seaboard Road was as good as trestle work in general, and yet a defect in a tender axle sent it over, from which we suppose the inference is legitimately drawable that any train, on any trestle work is at the mercy of every axle and truck in the train.

69—The Pacific had a new captain and a new engineer—the Persia, the new crack ship of the Conard line, was but three days behind her, and betwixt them out on the passage of the two vessels. The track was filled with ice-bergs. These are the unfavorable circumstances which, with the long time since she has been heard of, lead to the melancholy but inevitable conclusion that the gallant ship is gone. By the way, the Philadelphia Ledger has a strange article about this same Collins line, which, if true, ought to be known. Says the Ledger:—

THE COLLINS LINE.—The whistler, which has been about for years, that the Collins line of steamers was really owned by British capitalists, receives confirmation from the lately published letter of Captain Nye, in which it is more than hinted that the commanding engineer refused to continue in her after placed there by the foreign owners, and against the wishes of Mr. Collins. Even so far back as the winter of '53 and '54, it was stated in Liverpool, says Captain Nye, by a well known English firm, that the Collins steamers were their own property, and that, therefore, they would do with them what they pleased.

Yet this very line, it is well known, has been kept up by appropriations from Congress, on the plea that it was an American one. Nay, these appropriations themselves have been of doubtful constitutionality. It is not improbable, according to Capt. Nye, that the appointment of the commander of the missing ship may have caused the accident to her, for the former chief engineer refused to continue in her after the change—a new and inexperienced one was substituted. The retirement of Captain Nye, who formerly commanded the Pacific, it must be remembered, was voluntary, so that these statements are not the result of spleen.

THE NEW ORLEANS SHERIFF.—New Orleans, March 17.—Considerable excitement exists in this city in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Hufty, the deposed Sheriff, to vacate the place. Mr. Bell, however, has opened another Sheriff's office, and further proceedings are expected.

**The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.—Mr. Fillmore's Administration.**  
We commend the following article from the Norfolk News to the attention of our readers in general, but more especially of those who delight in talking of Mr. Fillmore's as the model administration. The facts stated by our contemporary cannot be called in question, nor the conclusions drawn from them be regarded as other than sound and legitimate. The real difficulty with England is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, negotiated by General Taylor's administration, and the British construction of which was tacitly acquiesced in by Mr. Fillmore's, for nearly three years, thus encouraging British pretension, and throwing upon Mr. Pierce the task of vindicating the honor and interests of the country, jeopardized by the bad management and dilatory or timid course of his predecessors. And yet there are those who would throw the blame upon the present administration!

From the Norfolk News.  
Whether war will ensue from the existing misunderstanding between the United States and England, in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it is as yet exceedingly uncertain. But certain it is that there is every evidence of active preparation on the part of Great Britain. We are told by an American lately writing from London that "she has such a fleet as no nation ever had before in actual commission—prepared to proceed at a day's notice to American waters." It is intimated, too, in the English papers, that a strong military force will soon be concentrated in Canada. There is an ominous meaning in these movements—a startling significance that should stir the American blood from Maine to Florida.

Our old enemy is awake, and it may be, about to engage in another trial of his strength with us. In the Crimea, England has won the hands of men and millions of money; her power has been proved; France has won the need of praise; Agincourt has been re-enacted, and the fortunes of Wellington at Waterloo have been reversed. And now England is sore in her national pride and sensitive in her national honor. The old lion is wounded, but his spirit is exasperated and not tamed. The people of England are unmerciful in their feelings of preserving peace with the United States, but Palmerston, the Premier, seems secretly to burn for war.—The Clayton-Bulwer treaty—the great bone of contention—it is to be feared, will prove a problem of difficult solution. England still stubbornly refuses to accede to the American construction; and this country will, of course, as persistently adhere to the treaty as England will to the ratification of it. The treaty was exchanged on the same day that General Taylor was borne to the chamber of death. Millard Fillmore immediately succeeded to the Presidency, and his administration making no demand of an enforcement of the terms of the treaty on the part of England, that government of course construed it as it pleased. The ratification of the treaty by Mr. Bulwer's construction as that understood and endorsed by the United States. It, therefore, remained for the Pierce administration to open the eyes of the English ministry to the fact, that the British government had not acted up to its stipulations. Had the Fillmore administration not allowed the question to sleep so long, there would probably have been but one difficulty. As it is, it is a double one, not probable that the God of Battles will decide it.

Is our country in condition to repel such a navy and such an army as England can transport to our coast in a few days? Are we prepared for the war of battle? Is every city upon the sea-coast safe against the enemy? These are grave questions, and they can but be answered in the negative. There were those, however, who in the excess of enthusiasm, cry out, let the javelin fly; let war be declared with England, and in a twinkling of an eye we would be ready to receive the shock. To some extent this is true; but let it be remembered that time and distance are almost virtually annihilated now, and in that same twinkling of an eye the Baltic fleet of England might be riding up Hampton Roads, and the whole standing army would be but barely sufficient to garrison Fortress Monroe effectually; and raw recruits would make but poor engineers. We are invincible, it is true, but we are not invulnerable. And in the event of a war with England at this juncture, our sea-coast would sorely suffer. While the contest in the Crimea has crippled England in one point of view, it has strengthened her in another. She has lost men and money; but her troops have the advantages of experience and practice, and a thirst for fame and blood which. The army of England has been upon a daily drill upon the field of battle for two years past, while we have been amateur spectators of the scene. It must be remembered, therefore, that it is not only the navy, but the army, which we are making ready. There is more unity of action, more promptitude and celerity in the military movements of monarchical governments than in republics. There one will is the motive power; here the people must approve.

It is to be earnestly hoped, however, that the tardiness and timidity of the model (3) Fillmore administration, instead of precipitating the two countries into a war, which would be disastrous to both, will result in establishing a fair understanding between them through the agency of its present prompt and spirited successor.

**Millard Fillmore's Platform against Secret Societies.**  
Millard Fillmore commenced his political career in 1827, as an Anti Mason. In 1828 he was the Anti-Masonic nominee for the Assembly from Erie county. The convention which nominated him was held in Buffalo on the 15th of October. That convention issued a platform, in which, among other things, Buffalo Courier, contained the following propositions against Secret Societies. We commend them to the attention of all of Masons and Know Nothings:—  
1. "That a large body of our citizens who do not belong to the order are mysteriously influenced by those who do."  
2. "We honestly believe the spirit of Masonry (secret societies) to be essentially opposed to the security of the citizens, to the impartial administration of the laws, and to a due reverence to religion."  
3. "The institution is at war with the spirit of our free government, hostile to all equality of rights, and an impassable barrier to the administration of Justice."  
4. "The equality of rights which the Constitution expressly guarantees cannot exist while a Secret Society shelters its members, and the ascendancy of law and good order cannot be maintained in a community while an extensive and influential body of men claim and exercise the power of imposing and enforcing obligations which must often come into direct collision with the laws and duties of society."  
5. "Moral sentiment constitutes the only weapon with which the strong hold of Masonry (secret societies) can be assailed, and this engine, if properly directed, will prove sufficient to battle down its bulwarks, and expose to the gaze and derision of the world the mystic machinery which it has shrouded in its deceitful and detestable principles."  
6. "It is vain to temporize and palter with our duty. If we wish to destroy the baneful influence of Masonry (secret societies) we must withhold our vote from those who support it. We frankly acknowledge that in some cases personal and political considerations may tempt individual citizens to perform, but, as honest and faithful citizens, we are bound to sacrifice our predilections for individuals to the safety and success of the important principles we have espoused, and why should we startle at a measure in defence of our rights, which our opponents have successfully used to usurp them? They are being used by oath to vote for a brother before any person of equal qualifications," and "to support his military and political preferment in opposition to another."

It is not necessary in self-defence to resist this alarming conspiracy? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that ambitious and designing men have attached themselves to this institution to obtain that preferment of which they were thus despoiled? When a shall become well established, the Masonry (secret societies) have ceased to afford its superior advantages for political objects, the great inducement that now sustains the institution will be lost.

**Important from Kansas.**  
St. Louis, March 17.—Advices from Kansas state that the Free State officers were about being arrested by the Federal authorities.

For the Journal.

**THOS. M. GARDNER, ESQ.:**  
DEAR SIR:—It has been my desire for some time to address a few remarks to those gentlemen who were formerly members of the Democratic party, but who now are members of the Know-Nothing party, and who having presided over the late Know-Nothing ratification meeting, I will use you as an organ for accomplishing my purpose. In every party, whether its object is religious, moral or political, there are at least two divisions. One honest and conscientious, the other selfish and corrupt. The former fully realizing the importance of its mission; the latter making that mission a cloak under which personal interest is to be advanced. My feelings prompt me to place you in the first class as it respects your connection with Know-Nothingism. I believe that you were induced to join that order, or party, (if it is worthy of that name,) by cunning appeals to your religious fears and apprehensions. You were made to believe that our country was about to be inundated by foreigners, who would have power to overturn the Protestant religion and substitute the tyranny, the oppression, the superstition of the Roman Catholic Church. This is true of you and a few others, but a majority of the Democrats who still adhere to a Know-Nothingism, can have no such complaints at my hand. Base selfishness has ruled them. They wander in error. The Democratic party is a noble and a true one. It is a party of principle, and it is a party of confidence from them, and they, out of revenge, swore its destruction. Such cattle is the bane of any party. Their exodus from Democracy was a blessing to it. It is not to this class I would say a word. But of your class I would enquire if you have not been the dupes of the "cunning appeals" above referred to. Why, and which of you would you quit the Democratic party? Doubtless you were sincere in your former advocacy of its principles. Have any of these great and inestimable principles lost their virtue? Are they not of the same vital importance now as heretofore? Then why have you discarded them? It will not answer for you to say, that the old issues which formerly divided the parties are no longer in existence; the cant sounds very well coming from the mouth of one who would deceive, but it should never be uttered by you. The allegation is false in fact.

I will omit all allusion to a high protective Tariff—to a National Bank—to the specie-paying, Independent Treasury. Though no one in his senses would deny, but if the Know-Nothing party should obtain the control of the legislation of the country, their old schemes would be revived and put in force. But I will omit them, and to show the fallacy of the allegation, will call your attention to one great issue which will never die, which can never lose its importance, and must always divide the Democratic party from the Consolidation party, under whatever name it may exist. It is the use of the veto power. This is the great, the conservative power placed in the hands of the President for the protection of the people. It is emphatically, *The Popular Power*. The power of the people. It never has, it never can be used but for this protective purpose.

Now, sir, as President of their late meeting, I ask you, what is the policy of the Know-Nothing party respecting the exercise of this power? What is the present opinion of your candidate, Mr. Fillmore, on this point? I say present, for the reason that, when last a candidate, he, and a large majority of those who now support him, opposed its exercise, denounced it as "the one-man power," which should be stricken from the Constitution. The denunciation of this power, in the Taylor and Fillmore campaign, was the unfailing staple of "anti-Democratic" thumping. I have seen no recantation of Mr. Fillmore's opinions. His party friends now indeed "sing loud," but have they given you any proof of a change of their opinions? Or have they made a convert of you, and do you now approve of what you formerly condemned? If the latter proposition is true, your conversion is most ill-timed. In the alarming crisis, which is fast approaching, the only hope of safety for the South is in the Presidential veto. The "Northern allies of your party," the Black Republicans, have now a majority in the House of Representatives. The Democracy of the Senate may, and will for a season, stay their ruthless hands, but if they succeed in destroying the predominance of democracy in that body, where can the South look for safety, for protection, but to the use of the veto power? Yet, this power you would strike from the constitution. To put this matter in a clear light, would not Mr. Fillmore, if elected President, be compelled to approve of any bill which Congress might pass, if it was, in his opinion, constitutional. To put a case, Mr. Fillmore has declared that Congress have the power not only to abolish the slave-trade, but to abolish slavery itself, in the territories of the United States. Should Congress pass a bill for the above purpose, would not Mr. Fillmore approve of it? Could he do otherwise, with his notions of the veto? I know that his friends repose great confidence in his honesty, his uprightness; but these high qualities, however transcendent, if they fail to induce them to use the veto, which is fast approaching, the only hope of safety for the South is in the Presidential veto. We will want the powerfulegis of the veto, and this he will be compelled, by his constitutional scruples, to withhold from us.

I have thrown out these suggestions for you to ponder on, and as a patriot, a friend of the South, let me beseech you to ponder on them well, to think well, before you assent to elevating to the Presidency a man who, in the supposed emergency, can do you no good, but may do you much harm. The old heads, who reported the resolutions adopted at your late meeting, well knowing of this vital objection to Mr. Fillmore's elevation, by an "artful dodge," gave it the go by. If they felt confident of his soundness on this subject, if they felt assured of his loyalty to the use of the veto, protect us from the assaults of our Northern foes, why did they not say so?

This letter has spun out so much longer than I expected, that I must reserve the balance of my suggestions for another time. BLACK RIVER.

**The New Hampshire Election.**

The Providence Post says:—  
Our Democratic friends in the Granite State have done nobly. They have elected their candidate for governor; but instead of wanting ten thousand votes of an election, as last year, he has undoubtedly received a larger vote than Metcalf, the free-soil and know-nothing candidate. The immense majority against us in—perhaps to nothing. Enough has been done to make it certain that the State will be Democratic by a triumphant majority in the presidential contest."

The Boston Post of Thursday says:—  
The Democracy have made a noble struggle, and covered themselves with honor, though we fear they have not quite succeeded in rescuing the government of the State from the incompetent hands that seized upon it in the hue and cry of last year. When we remember that there was an opposition of more than THOUSAND to be overcome in the popular vote, and one hundred and fifty majority in the popular branch of the legislature, we are surprised at the splendid achievements of the democrats, rather than chagrined that they have not won a complete victory. A gain of SEVEN or EIGHT THOUSAND votes, and the redemption of the ponderous fusion majority in the legislature to almost nothing, are sufficient evidence of the recuperative energies of our party, and PROOF that, in November, New Hampshire will cast her vote for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and take her place again among the stars on the Union flag.

"Honor and gratitude, we say, to Mr. Wells for his arduous exertions in addressing his fellow citizens during the canvass, and to the other speakers who have assisted him; to the press, also, and all who have circulated the truth, by which the errors of sham Americanism and false republicanism have been scattered to the winds."

hypocritical Metcalf and his mongrel associates may, perhaps, linger around the capital for another year, but they are struck with political paralysis. In November they will catch another shock, and in 1857 the finishing stroke will be given to the banded factions."

**HARNETT COUNTY.**—We learn from the Carolinian that the County Court of Harnett, last week, refused to lay a tax to repay the \$2,000 paid by the Treasurer of Public Buildings to the Contractor. Things must remain in statu quo till the Superior Court decides the Mandamus cases.

The tax laid for county purposes was 50 cents on the \$100 value of real estate, and \$1.30 on the poll. Geo. W. Pegram, R. C. Belden, and John Green, Esquires, were elected Special Court for the ensuing year.

**The Nicaragua Line.**  
New-York, March 18.—The Nicaragua Line of steamships has been withdrawn, in consequence of Col. Walker's conduct.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Columbus county was held at the Whiteville, on the 15th inst., which was organized by Calvin Haynes, Esq., being elected to the Chair, and T. L. Vail and A. J. Butner requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, viz.: The appointment of delegates to Raleigh, order to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor, and the selection of delegates to assemble at Whiteville on the 7th of April next, for the purpose of making choice of a Senatorial candidate. The Chairman appointed Messrs. F. George, J. C. Powell, W. H. Toon, Col. M. Powell, and J. H. Summerson, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. After a short absence the Committee returned, and through their Chairman, F. George, Esq., reported the duly adopted resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved.** That we approve of Raleigh as the place, and the 16th of April as the time of holding a Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor in the ensuing gubernatorial canvass.

**Resolved.** That the Chairman appoint twenty-five delegates to represent the county of Columbus in said Convention.

**Resolved.** That we concur with our friends of Brunswick county in the propriety of holding a District Convention composed of delegates from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, at Whiteville, on the 7th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Senator, to represent this district at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

**Resolved.** That the Chairman appoint fourteen delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

**Resolved.** That the Democratic party is the only one which can justly lay claim to nationality in sentiment and action; that to this party alone the country can look with reasonable expectation that its best interests will be promoted, by preserving the Constitution intact, respecting the sovereign rights of the States, and thus perpetuating their Union.

**Resolved.** That President Pierce, by his bold, able and patriotic administration of the affairs of State, at home and abroad, has proved himself eminently worthy of the confidence of the American people as their chief executive; that his patriotism is not limited within sectional lines and boundaries, but is large enough to embrace our whole country, North, South, East and West, and that in his recent able and elegant messages to Congress, he has pointed out people to their true constitutional duties, and called upon them in the language of patriotic earnestness, to act in good faith towards one another.

**Resolved.** That the Democratic party of this State have reason to be proud of their present able and patriotic Governor, that his course has been throughout as to claim the undiminished confidence of his fellow-citizens, and, therefore, that he is our first-choice for standard-bearer in the ensuing gubernatorial canvass.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Chairman appointed 25 delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 16th of April next, viz: Messrs. F. George, W. H. Toon, W. A. Dyson, Lewis George, Col. M. Powell, Neil McKelvey, Lewis Williamson, N. L. Williamson, J. H. Summerson, O. H. Powell, D. F. Williamson, Jas. Faulk, M. D. Godwin, W. J. Stanley, Everett Hinson, John Mills, Jr., J. H. Gore, P. P. Jewett, W. K. Gore, J. Lee, Jas. Beach, C. C. Gore, J. C. Pierce, W. H. Haynes, and J. W. Rouse. On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the above delegation.

To attend the Senatorial District Convention, the Chairman nominated 14 delegates, viz: Messrs. R. Wooten, A. J. Butner, T. L. Vail, W. W. Brown, J. G. Powell, D. F. Williamson, J. H. Stanley, J. M. Gore, J. W. Rouse, W. K. Gore, J. Lee, J. W. Rouse, J. M. Gore, A. J. Baldwin, and J. Morgan Esq. F. George, Esq., was then called for, and responded in a brief and pointed address, which was received with marked satisfaction by the meeting. He alluded to the proud position occupied by the Democratic party as the only one that was truly constitutional and national, and, looking back to the early political history of the country, he showed, while our opponents were constantly aiming to centre power in the federal government, our doctrine and practice tended to place and to keep it in the hands of those to whom of right it belonged. He rapidly sketched the turns and manoeuvres of the free pressions and shifting expedients of Whiggery, until, finally, as some had truly said, "died of innate corruption," and was within the last few years attempted to be raised again under a new form and a new name, that of Know-Nothingism. He then touched upon the nominees of that party, Fillmore and Donelson. Why, he asked, should Mr. Fillmore be the leader of Southern people? Why should the Fugitive Slave Law be passed, so much doctored around his mind about the propriety of it, that he must consult the Attorney General as to its constitutionality? And in concluding, he observed that not until a thoroughly organized Democratic party got complete ascendancy, would sectional strife cease and the voice of disunion be hushed in the land.

It was then moved that the proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal with the request to publish. On motion of Col. M. Powell, the meeting adjourned.

C. HAYNES, Chairman.  
T. L. VAIL, Secretary.

**The New Hampshire Election.**  
CONCORD, March 17.—Returns from 219 towns give Metcalf, K. Nothing, for Governor, 50,954 votes; Democrat, 31,400; Goodwin, 2,3



fair supply. No sales except in the small way; holders are

**ASKING**—**WHEAT**—**NO. 2** **BUHEL**, according to quantity and quality, **\$1 25 to \$1 20** **per bushel**.

**RICE**—**For clean** we notice very little enquiry, with a fair stock in store, and reduce our figure to **40 cents** **per bushel**, at which market we are selling.

**COFFEE**—**Robusta**—**Good**—**Present**; nominal at **\$1 15** **per bushel**.

**HAY**—**The market** is well supplied with all descriptions and dull; dealers not disposed to purchase unless at a reduction in price.

**GRAIN**—**Barley**—**Good**—**Present**; nominal at **\$1 00** **per bushel**, and **100 bales** **Eastern** (reported in our last as on market) on private terms—believed at about **\$1 30**.

**WHEAT**—**Good**—**Present**; nominal at **\$1 25 to \$1 50** **per bushel** as in quality.

**LIME**—**No receipts** of this article for some time past, and the market for the supply on market has been considerably reduced; it is, however, fully sufficient for present purposes. **Retails at \$1 25 to \$1 50** **per cask**.

**LUMBER**—**River**—**Wholesale** sale, and little arriving—**Present**; nominal at **50 cents** **per day** since at **85** **per day**.

**LIQUORS**—**Common Whisky** is in light stock, and held firm at quotations, as in quantity. Parcels are very expected, however, which will replenish the market, and daily take place.

**MOLASSES**—**For the past** two or three weeks there have been no receipts, and with a moderate demand the supply is low.

the water from wharf at \$3.37 per 37 1/2 gallon. A cargo of 231 hds, 4 tes, and 20 bbls, has just arrived; no sales.

**PORRAGES**—In *Sweet* we notice no change in prices, and in *White* a slight advance. *Black* is unchanged. *Black* and *White* are in fair enquiry, and few if any remaining in first hands. No receipts. Last sale was at \$3; retailing at \$3.25.

**PROVISIONS**—**Bacon**—The light receipts for several weeks past of N. C. cured has caused more enquiry from foreigners and the price has advanced 11 cent. The arrivals per freight steamer have been unusually large. The arrivals per freight steamer this week have been small, and we notice sales of only 5 @ 6,000 lbs. at 12 @ 12 1/2 cents for hog round, and 15 @ 15 1/2 cents for ham. The market is quiet. The receipts of *Black* supply. The only sale worthy of note was on Monday of 100 @ 9 1/2 cents for shoulders and 10 @ 10 1/2 cents for sides. *Black* is in fair enquiry, and a few sales are made at 11 1/2 cents with a light supply in store, and sales are quick at 11 1/2 cents in bbls, and 12 cents @ lb. in kegs. *Western* is held at same figures, but no sales to report.

**Butter**—The receipts of *Western* and *Eastern* without exception are in fair enquiry. The stock of *Western* in store is fully fair, with very little demand. Sales in the small way at \$18.50 @ \$19 1/2 bbl., as in quality.

**Cheese**—No sales. The market is quiet. No notice in either Liverpool or *Alum*, and there is a fair stock of both kinds in store. See table for prices, in quantities to order.

**SEGAR**—In consequence of the high prices abroad, our market is but poorly supplied, and holders are firm at quotations.

**SHRIMP**—See table.

**SUGAR**—The market is exceedingly dull. Only small bulk loaded arriving, which generally change hands at \$2 @ \$2.50 50 lb. M., as in quality.

**TEA**—No sales. The market is quiet. Prices are about the same as quoted last week, and market dull. The sales of *Black* at 25 cents at prices ranging within classified figures.

**FREIGHTS.**—During the past week or two country produce has been brought in quite freely, and we notice a fair quantity of heavy loads being sent to market. The prices of all commodities are without change, but appearances indicate rather an upward tendency. See table.

**CHARLESTON, March 18.**—Cotton.—There was a good demand for this article to-day, which was freely met by holders. The price advanced about one cent, changed hands from \$9 to 10 cents, according to quality.

**BALTIMORE, March 18.**—Flour is lower, sales of Howard street at \$6 75. Wheat is languid, receipts were large and prices low. No. 1 white winter \$1 25; do. No. 2 "do." 10c less to prime reds, \$1 50@1 58. Corn is firm, and in fair demand. Sales of yellow at 77@90 cents; white, 66@68 cents. Provisions.—Pork is in fair demand at 16@16 25. Bacon—shoulders, 8 cents; sides, 9 cents; hams, 11@12 cents; the present stock is light, but heavy supplies are known to be on the way. Butter is quiet, and unchanged. Eggs are scarce and in kegs. Whiskey is in active demand and scarce—this 39¢.

**NORFOLK, March 15.**—Flour.—The supply of the market has been downward for some time, receipts few. Receipts have been checked for a day or two, by the late accident of the S. F. B. Road, but our market was fully supplied before the arrival of the new cargo. Flour—No. 1 extra superfine at \$7 50; S. F. B. road's, extra \$7 25; family \$6 99@9 94. Corn—White

[illegible]

Cotton \$8 to \$9; no change. Flour has advanced. In C. S. 100 lbs. of the best quality of superfine Turpentine \$11.00. Sugar 100 lbs. 10.00. No other changes to notice.

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 17—Sch. Lannott DuPont, Corson, from New York, to J. H. Planner; with mdu.

March 18—Boxing, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

Sch. A. F. Howe, Wynn, (before reported in distress, was towed up by steamer, and consigned to Wm. H. Harris.

Sch. Mary Luterloh, Stodden, from Fayetteville, to Luterloh & Elliott.

March 18—Brig Mary Melroe, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, to J. H. Melroe.

Br. Brig Deonshire, Webb, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Belkoss & Brown.

Steamer Loran, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Luterloh & Elliott; with 7 tons Deep River coal, naval stores, &c.

Sch. Magnolia, Truitt, from Fayetteville, to Luterloh & Elliott.

March 19—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Havana, to the 14th inst., Capt. J. H. Locke, with 1000 bushels of corn, 2000 lbs. of sugar, 500 lbs. of S. E. 20 mules, passed a ship with painted board, bearing a white signal with red ball.

Providence, N. H.

Cotton 84 to 94; no change. Flour has advanced. In C. B. McIlwain there is a decline. Yellow dip Turpentine 11 C. B. Searge 85. Sugar 23. The market changes to notice.

## Marine Intelligence.

### PORT OF WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 17—Sch. *Planner*, DuPont, Corson, from New York, to H. L. Hanner, with mules.

Sch. *Pearl*, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

Sch. *A. & Hove*, Wyman, (before reported in distress, was hurried up by steam-tug *Egator*. Consigned to Wm. M. Lawrence.)

Sch. *Edna*, Lanny Luterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Luterloh & Elliott.

March 18—Brig *Mary Mella*, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, in ballast, to J. & C. Mella & Co.

Br. *Brig Devonshire*, Webb, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Delkoss & Brown.

Sch. *Edna*, Lanny Luterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Luterloh & Elliott; with 7 tons Deep River coal, naval stores, &c.

Steamer *Magnolia*, Troy, from Fayetteville, to Luterloh & Elliott.

March 19—Brig *Delmont Locke*, Park, from Havana, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses. On the 14th inst., Gutierrez & Co. sent a schooner to the ship with painted ports, showing a white signal with red ball.

Sch. *Charles S. Peaslee*, Foster, from Providence, R. I., via Newcastle, in charge of George Harris.

CLEARED.

March 18—U. S. Mail packet *David Reid*, Price, for Smithville, by Master

Steamer *Lanny Luterloh*, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Luterloh & Elliott.

Br. *Brig Triumphant*, Atkinson, for Halifax, N. S., by Adams & Co.

March 19—Steamer *Magnolia*, Troy, for Fayetteville, by Luterloh & Elliott.

Sch. *Reed*, Mustland, Hill, for Jacksonville, Fla., by John A. Staley; with corn.

March 20—Sch. *M. V. Davis*, Robinson, for Boston, by C. W. Davis; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

## WESTERN BACON, MESS FORK AND LARD.

18 HDS. Prime Western Bacon, Sides and Shoulders at 22 cent. 100 LBS. Choice Western Mess Pork, 10 cents. North Carolina Lard. For sale by

March 18th. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & Co.

Cotton \$4 to 9½; no change. Flour has advanced. In C. B. Molasses there is a decline. Yellow oil Turpentine \$1 35. Serape \$2 25. Prices of other changes to notice.

**Marine Intelligence.**

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 17.—Sloop Lamont duPont, Corson, from New York, with 110 bbls. Flour, with 100 bbls. Sugar.

Sloop Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Mann, with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

March 18.—Steamer Florida, from New York reported in distress, was towed up by steam tug Equator. Consigned to Wm. M. Harris.

Steamer Harry Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 18.—Brig Mary McLean, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, in ballast, to A. D. Melles & Co.

Sloop Charles, Chandler, Webb, from Jerusalem, in ballast, to DeKoset & Brown.

Steamer Rowan, Melroy, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 19.—Steamer Florida, from New York, to Rankin & Mann, with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Troy, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 19.—Brig Belmont Locke, Park, from Havana, to Kiddler & Martin, with molasses. On the 14th inst., Gun Cay bearing S. E. 20 miles, passed a ship with painted ports, showing a white signal with red ball.

Sloop Charles, Chandler, Webb, from Providence, R. I., via Newcastle, in ballast, to George Harris.

DEPARTED.

March 18.—U. S. Mail packet David Reid, Price, for Smithville, by Master.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sloop Br. Triumph, Atkinson, for Halifax, N. S., by Adams, Bro. & Co., with lumber and naval stores.

March 19.—Steamer Magnolia, Troy, for Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sloop Ben. Midland, Hill, for Jacksonville, Fla., by John A. Stanley, with corn.

March 19.—Sloop J. M. Davis, Robinson, for Boston, by G. W. Davis, with naval stores, cotton, &c.

**WESTERN PRIME MEAT, PORK AND LARD.**

21 HHDS. Prime Western Bacon, Sticks and Shoulders just received. 50 bbls. Cincinatti Mess Pork. 10 Kegs North Carolina Lard. For sale by  
J. & C. HATHAWAY & CO.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS.**

The subscriber having adopted the "thirty day" and "Cash system," is determined to make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him, by keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of choice goods at the following prices: Just received, 40 boxes of Goshen and English dard; Cheese; 3 bags Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee; a large and fine assortment of choice Flour, 100 lbs. of choice and boxed Buckwheat; 2000 lbs. Cod fish; No. 1 and No. 2 Mackere and Salmon in half bbls and kits; Hiram Smith Flour in 50 lb. bags; 40 boxes of Sterin, Adamantium and Sperm Candles; Soda, Butter, Sugar, and Water Crackers in bbls and boxes; Fulton Market Beef, &c., for sale

Cotton \$4 to 9½; no change. Flour has advanced. In C. B. Molasses there is a decline. Yellow dip Turpentine \$1 30. Serapee 60. Quinine 80. Exchange to notice.

**Marine Intelligence.**

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 17—Schrs. Lamont duPont, Corson, from New York, to J. H. Clayton & Co., 14½ East Second St.; Schrs. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, pen nuts, &c.  
Schrs. A. F. Howe, Wynnham, (before reported in distress, returned) by steam tug Equator, consigned to Wm. M. Harris.  
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.  
March 18—Brig Mary Meltoz, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, in ballast, to A. D. Melroe & Co.  
Schrs. Briz Davidson, Webb, from Bermuda, in ballast, to DeKosket & Brown.  
Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott; with 7 tons Deep River coal, naval stores, &c.  
Schrs. Briz Davidson, Webb, from Bermuda, to Lutterloh & Elliott.  
March 19—Brig Belmont Locke, Park, from Havana, to Richard Martin, with 100 bbls. sugar, 100 bbls. Java Gay bearing S. E. 20 miles, passed a ship with painted ports, showing a white signal with red ball.  
Schrs. Charles S. Davis, from Providence, R. I., via Newcastle, in ballast, to George Harris.  
**CLEARED.**  
March 18—U. S. S. Mail packet David Reid, Price, for Smithville, by Master.  
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.  
March 19—Steamer Atkinson, for Halifax, N. S., by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.  
March 19—Steamer Magnolia, Troy, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.  
Schrs. Ben. Mistland, Hill, for Jacksonville, Fla., by John A. Stanley; with corn.  
March 20—Schrs. M. Y. Davis, Robinson, for Boston, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

**WESTERN BASIN, MESS PORT AND LAND.**

21 RHDS. Prime Western Basin, Sides and Rhondlers  
at 10 cents per bushel, delivered at the wharf, for export,  
North Carolina Land. For sale by  
March 18th. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

**BARGAINS IN BAIRNAIN.**

"Cash system," is determined to make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him, by keeping constantly on hand a supply of Choice Groceries &c., at reduced prices. Just received, 40 bbls. Scotch and English dairies; Cheese 3 bags Java, Rio and Laguna Coffees; a large and fresh supply of nice Butter and Lard; 43 bags and boxes of choice Flour, No. 1 and No. 2 Mackintoshes and Salmon in half bbls. and kits; Hiram Smith Flour in half bbls.; Rice Flour; 45 boxes of Sterein, Adamantine, &c. &c. &c. 40 bbls. Corn Meal and Water Crackers in bbls. and boxes; Fulton Market Beans, &c., for sale by

WM. L. TOWNSEND.  
No. 29 Market Street.

**NOTICE.**

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH MYSELF IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan. Act, 1856

**J. R. RESTON,**  
**LIGHT GROCIERIES.**

**FRESH IMPORTED, GUNPOWDER, AND BLACK**  
Teas: Preserved Apples, Currants, Damsons, Peaches, Cranberries, Guava, Crab-Apple, Black and Red Currant Jelly; American, French and English Pickles; English Mustard; French Mustard; French Mustard Sauce; Macaroni, in small family boxes; British and American Table Salt; English and American Extracts; Ground Spices; Fresh Green Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Onions, Lobsters &c. &c. &c. Great tonic for debilitated stomachs.

March 4, 1856.

**MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING**  
**AGENCY.**

LEVING BEEN appointed agent for two of the most celebrated

Cotton \$4 to 9½; no change. Flour has advanced. In C. B. Molasses there is a decline. Yellow oil Turpentine \$1 35. Sericea 100 lbs. 40¢. No change. Fat changes to notice.

**Marine Intelligence.**

**PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.**

**ARRIVED.**

March 17—Schr. Lamont duPont, Corson, from New York City.

March 17—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

March 17—Schr. A. Howe, Wynn, (before reported in distress, was stopped up by straggling Equator. Consigned to Wm. M. Harris.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 18—Brig Mary Matella, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, in ballast, to A. D. Melroe & Co.

March 18—Schr. Brownhead, Webb, from Bermuda, in ballast, to DeKostet & Brown.

Steamer Rowan, McFarre, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 18—Schr. River coal, naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Troy, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 19—Brig Belmont Locke, Park, from Havana, to Kidd & Martin; with molasses. On 14th inst. Gunter Gay bearing S. E. 20 miles, passed a ship with painted ports, showing a white signal with red ball.

Schr. Charles S. Perkins, Easton, from Providence, R. I., via Newcastle, in ballast, to George Harris.

**CLEARED.**

March 18—U. S. Mail packet David Reid, Price, to Smithville, by Master.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 19—Schr. Humph. Atkinson, for Halifax, N. S., by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

March 19—Steamer Magnolia, Troy, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 19—Schr. M. Y. Davis, Robinson, for Boston, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

**WESTERN BACON, MESS PORK AND LARD.**

21 The subscriber has on hand, in kegs and Shandlers, Choice Virginia Bacon, 100 lbs. Cinnamon 100 lbs. North Carolina Lard. For sale by  
J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

"Cash system," is determined to make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him, by keeping constantly his shelves supplied with the following goods, at reduced prices:

Just received, 40 boxes of Goheen and English dairy; Cheese: 3 bags Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee; a large lot of butter, mostly New Hatter and Lard; 43 bags and boxes of Java Coffee; 200 lbs. Coffee; 100 lbs. and No. 2 Macaroni and Salmon in half bins; kits; Hiram Smith Flour in half bins; Rice Flour; 45 boxes of Stereoc, Adamantine, and other Candles; Scotch Butter; Sugar; Canned Fruit; Beans in bins; and boxes; Fulton Market Beef, &c., for sale by  
WM. L. TOWNSEND.  
No. 32 Market Street.

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME in the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & S. J. M. ROBINSON.  
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

**J. R. RESTON.**

**LIGHT GROCERIES.**

ENGLISH IMPORTER, GUNPOWDER AND BLACK & Teat; Preserved Fine Apples, Strawberries, Damsons, Peaches, Cranberries, Guava, Crab-Apple, Black and Red Currant Jelly; American, French and English Pickles; English and Scotch Pickles, Pickled Butter, Sugar, Canned Fruit, Macaroni, in small family boxes; British and American Table Salt; English and American Extracts; Ground Spice; and a full assortment of choice and cheap Groceries. Lobsters, Salmon; Ginger Wine; a great tone for disabled stomachs.  
March 4, 1856.

**MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING**

HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufactures of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish you with the most beautiful and substantial manner, and at short notice, any description of MONUMENTS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1000. These patterns will be found peculiarly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.

C. & R. B. WOOD,  
Contractors & Builders.

Sept. 25th. — [17-6m-46m.]

P. RICO SUGAR, — 20 bins, for sale by  
P. March 6th. GEO. HOSKINS.



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1886.

We are among those who regard it as very doubtful policy to calculate too strongly upon the decadence of British power as a reason for neglecting our own means of defence and aggression, or of supposing a war with that power as impossible or to be rushed into without adequate preparation. The truth is, that all such calculations will be found, when brought to the test, absolutely without warrant. Great Britain never was stronger than to-day, and never more capable of carrying on a long war. In the short war, which is now pretty certain to be brought to a close, she has won no laurels, but she alone, of all the parties engaged, exhibits no symptom of exhaustion; she alone rises in strength, in the development of her resources and the spirit of her people, as the contest continues. Her finances alone are undiminished. France, Turkey, Russia, and even Austria, which has not been actually engaged, are all impressed with a growing necessity for peace; England alone is not, and, indeed, this fact is fully understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is felt that, by a continuance of the war, her prestige and preponderance must grow, and against this her continental allies, who are also her rivals, are quite as anxious to guard as they are against Russia, and this will render them more anxious to push forward a peace. On either hemisphere she is the grand motor which gives impetus to great wars, the nucleus around which gather coalitions. Had it not been for her jealousy of the growing naval power of Russia, and fear of her advances towards the East Indies, it is hardly probable that Europe would have been convulsed by the Turkish question and the Russian war. Should any difficulties arise between this country and Europe, the world will feel that her machinations are at the bottom of the whole affair, and that, if France, or any other power of the old world, should enter as a party at first, or become subsequently drawn in, she will be directly or indirectly chargeable as the cause.

Everything that she has done in the contest with Russia may be set down to the score of preparation, and it is, indeed, questionable whether the same amount of money, without any war, or any losses by war, would have been as effective in obtaining this end, without the advantages of the schooling to which she has been subjected. Her fleet exceeds anything known in the annals of nations, and, in length of range and weight of metal, its armament is altogether unparalleled, while her army is rapidly rising to the point it reached towards the close of the war arising out of the French revolution and Empire, while her population is pretty nearly double what it then was.

With such an antagonist, active, ambitious, just warming up to feel her strength, or rather her capacity of exerting it, is not the supineness of the United States something remarkable? We say antagonist, for, smooth the thing over as her apologists may, she is the antagonist of the United States, and always has been—she is jealous of the growth of the Republic which threatens to throw her own empire into the shade, even in her peculiar field of commerce and manufactures; with her alone, of European nations, has this country been forced to engage in war, and to her have been attributable the acts, on the part of Spain, which have, at different times, threatened a violent rupture of the peaceful relations existing between this country and that. She is the great propagandist of abolitionism throughout the world, and would aim her blows at the social system of the Southern States, both because her government has counted this cant until it has become popular with the masses of the people, who can hardly be blamed if they believe the disgraceful aspersions which the people of one-half of the United States cast upon those of the other; and also because she sees, or thinks she sees, future aggrandizement at our expense.

Her vast commercial interests may certainly incline her to war with this country. She is dependent upon us for cotton, and she feels this dependence as a galling yoke, of which she would gladly get rid at almost any cost. But, perhaps it may appear to her that the dependence is somewhat mutual. That it is necessary for us to sell as well as for her to buy, and that, with her teeming navy, she could seal up our ports so that, if she could get no cotton, nobody else could, and the planter would be seriously injured if not totally ruined.

But this would be the smallest part of her schemes and of her hopes. How painfully she feels her dependence upon us for the main staple of her manufactures has already been alluded to. The efforts which she has made, and is now making, to grow cotton in the East Indies, in parts of Australia and Africa, are notorious. So far, these efforts have met with but partial success, leaving the virtual monopoly still in the hands of the Southern States of the Union. But these efforts have not totally failed, as the receipts at Liverpool from Surat and other Indian ports show; and she, no doubt, makes her calculations, if, by a war between her and this country, the manufacturers of the world were cut off from the supply of cotton now obtained from us, recourse would have to be had to other sources of supply. Under this stimulus, so given to production in new fields, cotton culture might elsewhere be sufficiently developed as to enter into future competition with us—the monopoly of American slave-grown cotton be broken down, and a part, at least, of the business, with its attendant advantages, transferred from a hated rival to a loyal dependency.

All these things, are most assuredly within the scope of British calculations, and when fairly considered are amply sufficient to shake our confidence in the assertion that Great Britain cannot and will not go to war with us—that commercial influences will restrain her. No doubt her interests point to peace, but they are not so all-controlling as might, at a superficial glance, be supposed.

Grave gentlemen in the Senate Chamber, talk as coolly of war as possible, but hardly mention preparation. They remind us of Falstaff's inordinate amount of sack to so small an amount of bread. Clearly, the honor and interests of the country ought to be vindicated, and we go for that, but we think that the rank and position of the country and the state of her relations, and her probable antagonist call for more than mere verbal assertion. Preparation, tangible, available preparation is needed—promptly and imperatively needed. And it is to the South that this matter of preparation is most important. It is against her most vital interests that the efforts of a foreign foe would be directed, as it was against them that the most formidable expedition of the last war was aimed. The attack upon N. Orleans was designed, if successful, simply as a prelude to service insurrection. The standard of revolt was to have been raised in the South-west and the negroes invited to rally around it.

Admit that no man seriously doubts, that eventually the United States would emerge triumphant from any contest, still that does not do away the obligation imposed by patriotism and enlightened self-interest to guard against the inevitable losses of war, which must be seriously—immensely aggravated by a present position as compared with that of other powers. Above all is the South called upon to look to her interests and her safety. Our navy ought to

be all of doubled, and the increase necessary to raise it to the desired force ought to be in the line of steam vessels. No power ought to be able to cut off our trade by a blockade of our ports, especially where such cutting off might result in permanent and irreparable disaster to those engaged in the production of a leading staple.

It has been very confidently asserted that Mr. Fillmore never appointed a Free Soiler to office. Now, what was Mr. Corwin, a leading member of his Cabinet, but a Free-Soiler?

What was Jacob Collamer, another member, if not of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, still of the original Taylor and Fillmore dynasty, but a Free-Soiler? Look at the proceedings in the Senate on the 12th inst.; Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on the Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs. The report reviews all the affairs of the Territory, recognizes the legality of the Kansas Legislature, recommends the carrying out of the views of the President's special message, and gives notice that the Committee shall ask an appropriation for maintaining peace and executing the laws. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, attributing the troubles in Kansas to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and asking the repeal of the Kansas Act, the re-organization of the Territory on free principles, and declaring the Territorial Legislature spurious and its acts inoperative. That is what Jacob Collamer still is; what Mr. Corwin is and was everybody knows. Mr. Hall, of Buffalo, was another of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet appointments, and he was never supposed for a moment to be anything but a Free-Soiler. Fitz-Henry Warren was notorious in this line, and did big business in post-office removals and appointments. The fact is that, a more baseless assertion never was made, than this in regard to Mr. Fillmore. The position which Mr. Corwin held in his Cabinet and in his confidence, was enough to have stamped a Free-Soil character upon the Cabinet itself, to say nothing of the subordinate offices.

Very little was said about these things at the time, although they did not pass unnoticed, as we shall be prepared to show as the canvass progresses. It was rather regarded as natural and proper that they should be so, otherwise a large wing of the party which carried Mr. Fillmore into power would have been treated with a neglect which it would have been certain to resent. Should, by some remote possibility or improbable accident, Mr. Fillmore again find himself the tenant of the White House, he will be under still stronger obligations to appoint the Tom Corwins, and such like, to high positions; for without the aid of the Black republican, the Know-Nothing party has as much chance to succeed in the coming contest as the man in the Moon has to get a retail license from the county court.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The Democrats have gained largely in New Hampshire, but not enough, we fear, to overcome the odds against them last year. In 130 towns the gain for Wells, Democrat, is about 7,000, and the remaining towns to be heard from will, no doubt, swell this, but not sufficiently to elect him. There will most likely be no election by the people, and the combined opposition will outnumber the Democrats in the House; the Senate will probably be Democratic. The vote for Wells, straight Democratic, comes up with, and will, perhaps, run a little away from Metcalf Abolition-Know Nothing-Main Liquor Law-Negro Worshipper, and the heterogeneous jems by whom he is supported. Godwin, whig gets 2,087.

Upon the whole, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that New Hampshire is sure for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

**THE KANSAS MEETING.**—There was quite a large assemblage Friday evening at the Court House, much larger than we expected to see, considering the shortness of the notice, some five or six hours. A pretty considerable sprinkling of "Young America" gave something of a free and easy tone to the meeting, but for all that there were abundant evidences afforded that the thing could be put through. We were informed that at least ten were already prepared to join any company for Kansas, and we have no doubt but that a very good crowd could be got up if the matter of "material aid" be only attended to. The "Young America," to which we have already alluded, with its impulsive, adventurous spirit, must, of course, be relied upon for the main effort in affairs of this kind. It seems to us that the spirit of our citizens, generally, is in favor of a vigorous co-operation with our sister States of the South, in the movement to secure the rights and the interests of the South in the new territories.

**WHAT IS TO BE THE RESULT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT emanating from Washington City?** It is known that the "Republicans," and many formerly known as straight-Whigs, held a caucus in the House of Representatives on Tuesday night. All the Banks force was on hand. This affair must do one of two things, either Mr. Fillmore must yield and ally himself with the movement, or be badly beaten at the North. If he does ally himself with it, he must give up all hopes at the South, and all claims to nationality generally. The Democracy can be affected but slightly one way or the other. It relies nothing upon itself, and goes on its own hook. But the division of its opponents will give the Democratic candidate a plurality in the majority of the Northern States. Their union will give him all the South certain, and every Northern State where there is sufficient national feeling to save it.

**WE notice that the grand ratification meeting on Wednesday evening, recommended George Davis, Esq., as the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of North Carolina, subject, of course, to the action of the Greensboro Convention.** It would be a sort of cruel kindness to put Mr. Davis up to be defeated, as the opponent of Thomas Bragg certainly will be. However, Mr. Davis will be spared that inevitable defeat, as it is hardly supposable that the Convention will take him up. They never do take up a Cape Fear man.

**HON. WARREN WINSLOW.**—We regret to learn that this gentleman has been suffering from severe indigestion for the last week or two. He is now convalescent, at least, sufficiently so to get to the House when any important vote comes on.

**"FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGRAPH."**—Mr. Fuller the proprietor of a very ingenious, and we believe useful instrument for computing numbers, quantities, &c., is at present in town for the purpose of selling copies of the instrument and key to our business men, and other citizens. It appears to us that it would be a great assistance in the counting-house, although we cannot speak from careful examination. Price \$6.00.

**WE notice that Bishop Hughes has declined the invitation to deliver the valedictory address before the senior class at Chapel Hill at next commencement.**

**THE GEORGE BAIT GONE.**—Says the Springfield Argus—The admission of the Louisiana Roman Catholic delegates into the great national council is an act of *foi de se* on the part of the order at the North. By this act they have involuntarily confessed that Catholics may be good citizens, and even good know-nothings, and that their denunciation of the pope has been all sham—intended simply to catch gudgeons.

**NEW ORLEANS, March 12.**—The steamer Promethee, from San Francisco, with dates to the 5th, and San Francisco dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. The steamer Northern Light left San Juan on the 6th for New York with \$300,000 in treasure.

The San Francisco markets had slightly improved. The mines were yielding largely.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 15th, doing some slight damage. It was also felt throughout the State.

Some indignation was expressed at the appointment of Mr. Duffie, a professional gambler, to the office of Marshal of the Northern District of California. It was supposed to be the result of accident, the president had been imposed upon. Strong petitions for his removal were signed.

Oregon and Washington Territories were still troubled with Indian depredations. Numerous volunteer companies were being formed to resist them. The question of a State Government in Oregon was to go to the people at a special election in April.

From Japan—JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—The schooner Ray has arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing intelligence that Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of November, one hundred thousand houses being destroyed and thirty thousand lives lost.

**Further California News.**

**THE EARTHQUAKE AT JEDDO.**—AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—It appears that the earthquake at Jeddo, on the 11th of November destroyed 100,000 houses, 30,000 souls, and 54 temples. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but six miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page, Dec. 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very slight material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

Isawa, Prince of Idzu, Governor of Simoda, has been removed. Tatsnosky, first Interpreter at Simoda, has been removed, and is on trial at Jeddo. The Japanese treaty with the French is not yet concluded.

There have been 78 arrivals of ships at Hakodadi since that port was opened to foreigners.

The Bay of Hakodadi was covered with ice on the 2d of January, and the snow was three feet in depth in and around Hakodadi Jan. 6.

From the Alta Californian, Feb. 15.

**EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO—INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS, ETC.**—The residents of this city were aroused this morning at 5:23 o'clock by a most violent shock of an earthquake, which was felt in every portion of the town. The vibration appeared from N. E. to S. W., and as far as we can learn, not a single building escaped the terrible shock. The first movement of the earth was very sudden, and the buildings swayed to and fro heavily afterwards, and finally the vibrations were short and rapid. Evidence of the violence of the shock were visible in different portions of the city this morning, and it is surprising that there was not much more damage done. The fire wall on the top of the store occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., on Front street, was entirely thrown from the north side of the building into Oregon street. The store is newly built, and the mortar appears to have been of an inferior quality, or greatly injured by the recent rains, so that there was but little adhesion quality left.

Two buildings at the corner of Battery and Washington streets, occupied by Sweetzer, Hutchins & Co., and the bank of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., were separated about three inches. The direction of the shock was very fortunate; as had it been in a direct parallel with the streets either way, its effect would have been more disastrous.

The occupants of large brick hotels and boarding houses were terribly frightened, and in many cases rushed wildly into the street for safety. The Rasette, which is a small town in itself, was the scene of great excitement. Men, women and children were seen rushing through the halls in their night clothes, seeking safety from the supposed dangers.

In nearly every portion of the city we hear of houses being injured more or less. The plastering was considerably cracked and torn off from the walls of Wilson's Exchange, International Hotel, Tremont House, St. Nicholas Hotel, the Merchants' Exchange Building, and the City Hall.

The shock was felt as severely at Oakland than here, and various rumors of an affray of damage to the government works at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island; and also the Farallones are said to be affected very materially.

The vibrations were attended with, a heavy report resembling the discharge of distant artillery, but was continuous and produced a deep, low rumbling sound.

This earthquake has been the only one of interest on the street to-day, and we have yet to meet the first person who was not affected by the shock. It appeared to be more sensibly felt toward Fort Point than any locality we have heard from. The small dwellings in that vicinity were rocked like a cradle, and persons were nearly thrown out of their beds. It is by no means the most violent earthquake that has ever been known in San Francisco since its settlement by the Americans.

There were several slight shocks felt during the night, but did not attract particular attention. The first occurred about 9 o'clock, and the second about 2 o'clock, and were followed by the grand convulsion mentioned above.

**THE EARTHQUAKE ELSEWHERE.**—Dr. Trask, the State Geologist, wishing to ascertain the course of the earthquake shock, felt so severely here yesterday morning, telegraphed through the State Telegraph Company, to the various points mentioned below, with the following result:

Sacramento: Mayfield, Placerville, Downsville, Nevada, Diamond Springs, Columbia and Sonora, report "no shock felt," while at Stockton the shock was felt, at 5h. 25m., "very light," and at San Jose, at the same time, "quite severe."

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The farmers of California have now nearly completed the harvest of their wheat, and the plant will be a very broad one. The coming spring will also be very large.

Money is easier in San Francisco, and can be obtained easily on undoubted securities at 14 per cent. On merchandise 2 1/2 is the rate. The usury bill introduced into the Legislature has been indefinitely postponed.

The steamer Columbia, on her last trip from Oregon, brought to San Francisco the first lot of bacon and lard ever received from that quarter. The business of pork packing has been commenced quite extensively in San Francisco.

Six persons were fined \$2,350 in San Francisco for keeping gambling houses.

**FROM OREGON.**—It appears that the governor of Oregon has already issued \$4,000,000 in scrip, to defray the expenses of calling out volunteer soldiers to fight the Indians. This war promises to prove a very expensive affair to the general government.

A party of Indians in the Grave Creek Hills had surprised one hundred and fifty volunteers of Bailey's, Gordon's and Chapman's companies in the night, killing Mr. Gage of Umqua, and Mr. Gardner of Eugene City, and dangerously wounding A. M. Taylor, of Lane county. The Indians ran away without any loss.

Doctor Fordyce sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than half-soused, and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, "Drunk, by—!" Next morning, recollecting the circumstance, he was greatly vexed; and just as he was thinking what explanation of his behavior he should offer, he received a letter, from her was put into his hand. "She too well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her; and she entreated him to keep the matter secret, in consideration of the inclosed (a hundred pound bank note)."

## KANSAS MEETING.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion of J. H. Flanner, Mr. T. H. Ashe was called to the Chair. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, on motion of Col. W. B. Flanner, D. Pigott and D. S. Cowan were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of J. C. Walker, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: J. C. Walker, E. G. Meares, W. B. Flanner, J. H. Flanner, and J. S. James.

The committee having retired for a few moments, returned and reported through their Chairman, Mr. J. C. Walker, the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted:

**WHEREAS**, Unconstitutional and illegal means have been resorted to by the agents of Northern Abolition Societies, having in view the exclusion of Southern men and their property from the Territory of Kansas, where, under the Constitution and the laws of the country, they have the right to go and to remain freely and without molestation. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a feeling of self-preservation, as well as of the duty we owe to our sister State of Missouri, which has, so far, fought the battles of the South and of the Constitution almost single-handed, admonishes us that the time for inaction is past, and that it is our duty to maintain our rights in that Territory, and, ultimately, our safety in the Union, we must adopt prompt and decided steps to strengthen the hands of the friends of "law and order" and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will give all the assistance in our power towards the equipment of those of our citizens who may be willing to go to Kansas and settle there permanently, or, at least, remain until the shall have been organized as a State.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization and equipment of a company of settlers for Kansas, to be known as the Kansas Pioneers, who shall choose from among their own number some prudent and discreet citizen to take charge of the enterprise.

Resolved, That in order to promote the objects contemplated in the above resolutions, we recommend the organization of an association of citizens to be called the Kansas Association, which shall be fully competent to act as an organized body, as soon as fifty persons shall have enrolled their names as members of such association.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens in all the several counties in this State to form similar associations, and take active means for co-operating in securing the success of measures so essential to the best interests of the South.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. J. S. James was called upon, who responded in a few appropriate remarks. W. S. Ashe, Esq., having been called upon, responded in a very able and eloquent manner, setting forth the advantages and necessity of the enterprise, and concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to call a meeting at some future time, for the organization of the Kansas Pioneers.

On motion of D. S. Cowan, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to carry into effect the fourth resolution, viz: Col. W. B. Flanner, E. J. Luterloh, D. S. Cowan, R. J. Howard, Debutz Cutler, E. G. Meares, W. S. Ashe, J. H. Flanner, J. C. Walker, T. D. Love.

On motion, the Chairman's name was added to the committee.

On motion of J. H. Flanner, Esq., the papers of the town were respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, much enthusiasm prevailing.

THOS. H. ASHE, Chairman.

D. G. PIGOTT, Secretaries.

D. S. COWAN, Secretaries.

**Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.**

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of Brunswick county assembled at Smithville, on Monday evening, March 3d, 1886.

On motion of Dr. W. G. Curtis, R. W. Rutland, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Mercer requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were, on motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Owen D. Holmes, John W. Galloway, E. M. Certain, R. W. Woodside, and Cornelius Galloway.

After a short absence, the Committee, through the Chairman, Owen D. Holmes, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his faithful and able administration of the affairs of State, has shown himself to be emphatically the man for the times; that from his bold and eloquent vindication of the rights of the States, he has entitled himself to the warmest gratitude, not only of the people of the South, but of every true friend of the Constitution and Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of our present able and patriotic Governor, Thomas Bragg, and earnestly recommend his re-nomination by the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble at Raleigh on the 16th of April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent Brunswick county in said Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting suggest to the Democrats of Bladen and Columbus counties the propriety of holding a District Convention at some convenient place, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus counties in the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature, and recommend the first Monday of April next as the time, and Whiteville as the place for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That twenty delegates be appointed by the Chairman to represent Brunswick county in said District Convention.

Under the third resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates to the State Convention, viz: Owen D. Holmes, Dr. John H. Hill, Jesse Lancaster, Franklin Galloway, Wm. Frink, Joseph Pigott, John G. Grissitt, Arnold Keal, Dan. B. Evans, Josiah Smith, W. A. Robbins, James Moore, Alfred Brown, John W. Galloway, John D. Taylor, Joseph Davis.

And under the last resolution, the following named persons were appointed delegates to the District Convention, viz: Sam'l Langdon, R. W. Woodside, John H. Hill, Owen D. Holmes, Wallace Syron, W. M. Galloway, John Mercer, Wm. McKenzie, D. Stanaland, S. B. Hughes, John H. Long, John N. Bennett, W. C. Mooney, James Riggs, J. A. Evans, A. Otway, Jos. L. Bryan, Nedham B. Skipper, W. A. Robbins, Jr., Rufus Galloway.

On motion of Rufus Galloway, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates to both Conventions.

During the evening appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Forney George, Esq., of Columbus, and E. M. Certain, of Brunswick.

On motion of Dr. W. G. Curtis,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. RUTLAND, Chairman.

JOHN MERCER, Secretary.

**New Hampshire Election.**

CONCORD, March 12.—Returns from 186 towns give Wells, Dem., 28,560; Metcalf, American, 29,341; Goodwin, whig, and other scattering votes, 2,295. There are about 40 small towns yet to hear from, which will make Baker, Dem., 3,142; Metcalf, American, 2,660, and 701 scattering votes last year. The House thus far stands 119 Democrats to 142 opposition members. The towns to be heard from are estimated to give 30 Democrats and 22 opposition members.

**New Hampshire Election.**

CONCORD, March 13.—The State Legislature has been carried by the Americans and Republicans. They will jointly have a majority in the Legislature, and if Metcalf is not chosen Governor by the people, and if Baker is elected, the whigs will be elected by the Legislature in joint convention.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Richard Jenness, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 17 majority, a Democratic gain since last year of 345.

## THE PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Mr. Editor.—I think it but an act of justice to the Superintendent of track" on the Portsmouth Railroad, to state publicly, what appears to be the cause of the sad accident on that road, on Monday last.

On Wednesday I went with others, to see the broken "trestle work," in order to learn, if possible, the manner in which it gave way, and consequently the cause or causes of the accident.

I like most others, feared there had been neglect on the part of the officers in charge of track and bridge repairs, as well as others; this may be so now, but I am clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of a "tender axle," and the consequent falling of the "truck" upon the track, with the wheels and "pedestals" to drag the track "string-pieces" out of place, and thus tear up the track.

The timbers of the work standing, were in good order, sound and strong, and in a similar condition appeared all the fallen timber that remained unconsumed. The piling that sustained this trestle work was of *Post Oak*, and I saw none that was not sound and strong, and "pedestals" to drag the track "string-pieces" out of place, and thus tear up the track.

There may have been decayed timber in this "truss," which was the cause of the accident, but I think it was not so.

If the tender axle broke, as it seems to have done at this place, by which the tender fell on the track, this shock alone, by the dragging of the "string-pieces" apart, or by spreading the track was sufficient to cause the disaster.

Again, if the truss was decayed so that it crushed in, why did not the Engine, six or eight times heavier than any carriage in the train, go down headlong? This was not the case. The track first gave way behind, or under the hind end of the tender, carrying down the tender and engine, and then the "string-pieces" knocking down more of the trestles by the shock.

S. L. FREMONT, Sup't. W. & R. R. P. S.—I am informed here, that trestle work has been known to give way from precisely this cause—breaking down of a tender and falling on the track.

**Later from Europe.**

HALIFAX, N. S. March 12.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Arabia has arrived at this port, with advices from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**—A dispatch received by Messrs. Brown & Shipley, the Liverpool Agents of the Collins line of steamships, dated Glasgow the 27th ult., says that the Steamship Edinburgh from New York, passed on the 7th ult. when five days out, in lat. 40 deg. 36 min., and long. 49 deg. 40 min., large quantities of broken ice, and saw on it a quantity of broken cabin furniture, consisting of fine ornamental chairs, sofas, and other articles common in the cabin of first class steamships—it is, we fear, too probable that these articles were fragments from the wreck of the Pacific, as the Arabia brings no intelligence of that vessel.

In Paris three peace Conferences have been held, but none of their proceedings have been allowed to transpire. The general impression is that matters, so far, have progressed favorably. It is believed that immediately after peace has been signed a European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power.

A rumor, to which, however, not much credence is given, is affixed to the effect that Russia concedes the required limitations, but will not abandon her protectorate over the Greek Christians. Another rumor, somewhat more plausible, is that the Emperor of Russia, says that Russia has stated objections which will break up the Conference.

An armistice has been announced, to last until the end of March, but not to effect the existing blockade, and has been made known to the armies in the Crimea. Omar Pacha's resignation has been accepted. Russia, the Allies and Sweden still continue to make active preparations for war.

The excitement in relation to the difficulty with the United States had entirely subsided in England. Mr. Buchanan had dined with the Queen.

**The Latest.**  
A despatch in the London Morning Advertiser says: "It is deemed not improbable that the result of the move of the artificial diplomatic of Russia may cause the immediate breaking up of the Conference. A very grave hitch has already occurred—though the fifth point is the last of all, it was agreed to take it up first, and accordingly, at the second meeting of the Conference, it was submitted for consideration. Counts Orloff and Brunow objected and proposed to refer it to a Congress of all the crowned heads of Europe, to be held at St. Petersburg, the Emperor of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that Congress might reach."

This unexpected course, it is added, produced consternation at Paris, causing a fall in French funds. It has also surprised and alarmed our own government, and Lord Cowley is expected at London to take instructions from the government on the subject.

The London Times pleads for the same effect as the above, which caused a fall in the English funds of 1 per cent. A rally, however, occurred at the close of the market in consequence of the rumors remaining unconfirmed.

**Anti-Slavery Caucus.**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—11 o'clock, P. M.—The Anti-Slavery members of Congress held a caucus to-night at the Capitol, at which 85 Congressmen were present. All the free States were represented. Senator Fort presided, and Mr. Cumback of Indiana, acted as Secretary. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, was first called out. He spoke earnestly for the union in all the North, and of freedom and of non-resistance, the conflicting parties in the States pledged her for the Anti-Slavery candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana, advocated making the great question of freedom in the territories the issue of the next Presidential campaign in opposition to slavery aggression.

Mr. Banks expressed similar views, and said that no doubt the people of Massachusetts would carry out the question to a successful issue.

Messrs. Collamer and Seward made earnest speeches insisting that the paramount overshadowing issue of the day is freedom or slavery, and on this one point to the exclusion of all others, the Union must be declared that he did not care what name the party bore, he would support the candidate who represents the great principle of freedom. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He said that this was the first speech he ever made in the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Cragin, of New Hampshire, Benson of Maine, Howard of Michigan, Billingsworth of Wisconsin, and Sabin of Vermont, Woodruff of Connecticut, Durkee of Rhode Island, and Granger of New York, severally spoke of their respective States in a vein similar to their predecessors.

Mr. Todd of Pennsylvania, while preferring to remain uncommitted as to the Presidency, declares himself strongly an anti-Slavery man, and in the same breath declared that he would support the candidate who represents the great principle of freedom.

The call of the States was not concluded when the caucus adjourned till next Tuesday.

**The Missing Steamer—Painful Apprehensions**